RESOLUTION NO. 12/23-P
ON
THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST
THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Believing in the common destiny of Islamic States and in solidarity among themselves;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the support pledged by the OIC to the Islamic and Arab countries subjected to imperialist and Zionist threats;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any other State;

Recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers which condemned the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya and affirmed its right to obtain adequate reparations for the material and human losses it had sustained;

Also recalling the resolution of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference which condemned the United States aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and confirmed its right to full reparations for the material and human losses arising therefrom;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the United States aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (ICFM/23-95/ PIL/D.7);

1. Once again decides:

(a) to condemn the continuing United States aggression and threats and plots against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(b) to support the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained as a result of aggression.

(c) to support the right of the Jamahiriya to demand reparations from the United States in

conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 38/41.

2. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development.

3. Condemns the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions.

4. Calls upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as such practices contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the action taken in this regard.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/23-P
ON THE
CRISIS BETWEEN THE
GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYIA,
ON THE ONE HAND AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE
UNITED KINGDOM AND REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, ON THE OTHER

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Having studied the item concerning the current crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and both the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Republic of France on the other;

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations which stipulate that all Member States are committed to refrain from the use or the threat of use of force in their international relations; the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means; respect for the independence of all Member States' and refrain from any threat to their sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of their people;

Reaffirming the resolution of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference No. 13/7-P (IS) on this crisis as well as all previous Islamic resolutions and the resolutions and statements issued by the regional Organizations such as the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, and the Non-Aligned Movement, all of which that had called for solidarity with the Great Jamahiriya and had supported its efforts aiming at the achievement of a peaceful solution for the crisis within the framework of respect for the Libyan national sovereignty and principles of international law;

Taking note of the stand of the Great Jamahiriya that denounces all forms and types of terrorism and condemns all those that use or encourage it, and its willingness to cooperate with any international or regional efforts exerted for the solution of this problem;

Expressing satisfaction with the positive initiatives undertaken by the Great Jamahiriya for the solution of this crisis and its acceptance of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 731/92 and its request to the UN Secretary General to find out the mechanism for the implementation of this resolution while expressing its full cooperation within the context of the initiatives it has taken and the proposals it has put forward;

Expressing its deep concern over the humanitarian and material damages inflicted upon the Libyan Arab people

and the neighbouring peoples, as a result of the coercive measures applied in implementation of UN Security Council resolutions Nos. 748/92 and 883/93;

Expressing its sorrow over the disregarding and neglecting, by the three Western States, of the successive resolutions adopted by the regional organizations so as to ensure a just and equitable solution to the dispute;

And reaffirming the risks posed by the continuation of this crisis (Lockerbie) to the security and peace of the world, particularly to the North African and the Mediterranean Regions;

Proceeding from the principles and Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference calling for promoting Islamic solidarity among the Member States;

Referring to (para 163) of the Final Document adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Non-Alignment Movement Summit No.NAC11/DOC-1/REV.2 dated 20 October, 1995;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this crisis (Document No. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.24);

1. Expresses its appreciation to the declaration of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of its repeated condemnation of terrorism and its full readiness to cooperate within the context of efforts exerted by any quarter to combat and suppress terrorism. It commends the spirit of responsibility and self-restraint with which the Great Jamahiriya is treating this crisis.

2. Expresses its concern over the escalation of the crisis and the threat to impose further sanctions or to use force as a means of interaction among states, and thereby violating the United Nations Charter as well as international laws and norms.

3. Affirms its solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and recommends to all parties concerned to avoid all procedures that may lead to the escalation of tension which is detrimental to the Libyan people and neighbouring States.

4. Expresses its appreciation to the willingness of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to settle the dispute peacefully and cooperate in conducting a useful dialogue with the parties to the conflict.

5. Condemns the continuation of sanctions against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya despite the efforts and initiatives of various regional and international organizations aimed at achieving a peaceful and just solution according to international law.

6. Reiterates its appeal to the Security Council to reconsider its resolutions 731/92, 748/92 and 883/93 and lift the sanctions imposed on the Great Jamahiriya.

7. Calls on all parties concerned to respond to the call for dialogue and negotiation aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to the crisis in accordance with Article (33) of Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter which stipulates the resolution of crises by negotiations, mediation and legal settlement according to the rules of international law. It also calls for giving suspected individuals a just and fair trial in a neutral country agreed upon by the parties concerned.

8. Declares its support for the proposal made in the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States No. 5373-DA, (101)-C3) on 27 March 1993 calling for the holding of a just trial of the two suspects by Scottish Judges in accordance with Scottish law at the seat of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and for urging the Security Council to take into consideration this serious proposal to seek a peaceful solution so as to avoid any escalation of the situation that may result in increasing the tension in the region.

9. Supports the right of the Great Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for material and human losses and damages it sustained as a result of implementation of Resolutions No.731, 748 and 883.

10. Affirms its solidarity with the Great Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in confronting the economic boycott measures which undermine development plans therein.

11. Calls upon the three Western States to respond to the demands of the regional organisations and the proposals regarding the peaceful settlement of the crisis and the flexibility shown by the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which has suffered heavy human and material losses affecting not only the Libyan people but also nations of several OIC Member Countries.

12. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/23-P ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus who constitutes an integral part of the Islamic world;

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his mission of good offices towards a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to both sides;

Welcoming, in this context, the acceptance by the Turkish Cypriot side of the package of confidence building measures suggested by the UN Secretary General following his assessment of November 1992 that it would be difficult to achieve any success in the negotiations towards a comprehensive settlement as long as the current crisis of confidence between the two sides continues;

Noting that there had been sufficient progress for the United Nations to implement the package of confidence building measures on the basis outlined in the UN Secretary General's complementary report of 28 June 1994 concerning his mission of good offices;

Considering that the excessive rearmament of the Greek Cypriot side deepens further the existing mistrust between the two sides and constitutes a threat to peace and stability in the island;

Recalling that in the more than 30 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Mindful of the necessity to respect the full equality of the two sides in Cyprus in order to facilitate the efforts towards an overall settlement;

Recalling its resolution adopted at the 20th Session as well as the resolution adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference which decided the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus in the OIC;

Noting in this regard its resolution adopted at the 22nd Session as well as the resolution No.14/7-P (IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference;

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Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary General contained in document No. ICFM/22-94/PIL/D.9;

Appreciating the economic study on the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus undertaken by the Islamic Development Bank;

Having considered in this context the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

1. Reaffirms the total equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. Urges the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.

3. Decides to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

4. Requests the Secretary General to carry out the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking the ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

5. Considers that building of mutual confidence between the two parties in the island is essential to make progress towards an overall settlement of the question.

6. Calls on the two parties to cooperate fully with the UN Secretary General to achieve agreement for implementing the confidence building measures and to resume direct talks without any precondition.

7. Decides to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

8. Requests the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to make further recommendations as appropriate.

9. Requests further the Secretary General to monitor closely developments in Cyprus and to present a comprehensive report to the Twenty-Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/23-P
ON
THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions affirming the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros which is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Moheli and Anjouan;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

Also bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of France during his visit to Moroni on 13-14 June 1990, to seek actively a just solution to the problem;

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and is a serious impediment to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nation's General Assembly on this question;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject, (Document No.ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.10);

1. Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

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2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.

3. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

4. Calls upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. Rejects any idea of dividing the island into departments, such idea being contrary to all international resolutions and to the solution of the problem by means of negotiations in conformity with the will of the Presidents of France and Comoros.

6. Invites the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem, to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/23-P
ON
DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling Resolutions No.36/19-P, 19/20-P, 16/21-P and 17/22-P adopted by the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-First, Twenty-Second Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No.17/7-P(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on the developments taking place in the world especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic World as well as the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit;on Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the developments taking place in the world especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic world as well as the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General and of the Reflection Committee on this subject (Document No.ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.12);

Recognizing that the current international situation is characterized by instability and uncertainty especially for the developing countries;

Being Aware that the present situation requires the Islamic States to contribute effectively towards the establishment of a New World Order based on justice and equality for all, which should be an objective of Joint Islamic Action within the framework of the OIC;

Having taken cognizance of the current developments in the world in general and in Eastern and Central Europe and Central Asia in particular in the political, economic and social fields, and the repercussions thereof on the Muslim Ummah;

Deeply concerned over the situation in the Balkans arising from Serbian aggressive and expansionist policies which threaten the peace and security of the region as a whole;

Taking note of the fact that developments in Eastern and Central Europe in the political, economic and social fields and the growing interdependence between East and West have led to increase in the flow of financial resources to East European countries and its implications for the Islamic world;

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Expressing concern over the immigration of and the settlement of European and other nationals of the Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

1. Reaffirms the need to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe on the basis of mutual interests.

2. Expresses the hope that strengthening of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development in Muslim and Third world countries.

3. Also Expresses the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and protect the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or Muslim minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language, religion and culture.

4. Warns against the perilous consequences of the transfer and settlement of European and other nationals of Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and its negative impact on the peace process, all of which increase tension in the Middle East region and threaten international peace and security.

5. Requests the OIC Secretary General to closely monitor the political and economic situation in the Eastern and Central European countries with special reference to the condition of Muslims and Muslim communities in these countries and present regular reports to the OIC Meetings. The effect of the situation on Muslim countries may also be indicated, alongwith recommendations and proposed action by Member States.

6. Calls on the Secretary General to visit the region from time to time to contact the governments and members of the Muslim communities to ascertain their condition and enlighten them about the OIC.

7. Also requests that the IDB may, in association with international/regional financial institutions, draw up a study of the economic circumstances of the region, western concerns and interests, and their implications for the Muslim countries. They may make recommendations on possibilities of interaction of their economies with the Member States.

8. Recommends that the OIC Member States, belonging to the region, may be included in the meetings of the

Reflection Committee so as to obtain meaningful inputs in the proceeding of the Meeting.

9. Invites the Reflection Committee to continue to hold regular experts meetings to follow up the developments in the international situation especially in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia and requests the Reflection Committee to hold annual Ministerial Meetings, if possible, during the Coordination Meeting in New York and to consider at its first meeting ways and means of implementation of its concepts and ideas and to report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

10. Approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Meeting of the Reflection Committee entrusted with the subject of the new developments in the international situation specially in Central and Eastern Europe and other regions (RC/3-95/Rep.1) and calls upon the Member States to cooperate and contribute by implementing these proposals and recommendations.

11. Requests the Secretary General to continue to follow up the developments in the international situation especially in Central and Eastern Europe and the other regions, and report on the impact of these developments on the role of OIC, as well as the recommendations of the Reflection Committee to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/23-P
ON THE
SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling the resolve of Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolutions 16/11-P, 19/13-P, 17/14-P, 31/15-P, 20/16-P, 24/17-P, 19/18-P, 20/19-P, 13/20-P, 17/21-P, and 18/22-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also resolution 18/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference in this respect;

Stressing the right of every Member State to maintain its national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the inter-governmental experts' group set up to study this matter;

Taking into account the rapid and profound changes taking place in the system of international relations and its impact on different regions and states throughout the world;

Considering the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as constituting a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and world peace;

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Expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States and proliferation of crises and conflicts affecting Islamic countries and peoples as well as at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life and reaffirming the necessity to safeguard the Islamic values and identity;

Recalling the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit which affirms the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace and progress and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing justice and equality for all;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, aggression, alien occupation, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Emphasizing the absolute right of each Member State to preserve its natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of their people;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General to the Conference on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.13);

Also taking note of the report submitted by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States which was constituted by the Secretary General in implementation of Resolution 18/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference;

1. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

2. Firmly resolves to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.

3. Reaffirms the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

4. Expresses the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;

5. Reaffirms the need for respect of the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty,

political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

6. Notes with appreciation the proposals and recommendations contained in the First Meeting of the Inter-governmental Group of Experts entrusted with the subject of the security and solidarity of Islamic States and requests the Member States to send to the General Secretariat their observations and views regarding this resolution.

7. Requests the Secretary General to call a meeting of the Inter-governmental Group of Experts at an early date so as to renew the resolutions and proposals it had adopted at its previous meeting.

8. Requests the Secretary General also to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a Report on the subject to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/23-P
ON THE
QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling Resolution No. 24/17-P as well as all relevant resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences since the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the question of Confidence and Security Building Measures among Islamic States;

Recognising that confidence and security building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, have a potential to contribute significantly to the enhancement of peace, security and stability;

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment and maintenance of security, peace and stability throughout the Islamic World and of strengthening the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity among Islamic Countries and cooperation in all fields between them;

Noting the encouraging results of specific confidence and security building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions;

Mindful of the fact that there are situations peculiar to specific regions which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence and security building measures feasible in these regions;

Bearing in mind the conclusion and recommendations of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the question of confidence and security building measures among Islamic countries;

Referring to the report of the Disarmament Commission containing the agreed text of the "Guidelines for appropriate types of confidence building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level" endorsed by the UN General Assembly Resolution 43/78 H;

Considering that regional security and cooperation arrangements among Muslim States in each region can enhance confidence and provide mechanisms where security concerns and preoccupations can be aired and resolved among States of each region;

Recalling the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

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Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.13);

1. Reiterates the resolve of Member States to encourage, wherever appropriate, the initiation of confidence and security building measures, bilaterally or at the sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration.

2. Invites the Member States to develop and formulate concrete proposals on confidence and security building measures and submit them to the Group of Governmental Experts.

3. Requests the Group of Governmental Experts concerned with the topic of the Security and Solidarity of the Islamic States, to draw up and draft specific proposals on the measures of confidence building and to submit them to the Member States so as to obtain their observations and views thereon.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to report, on the subject, to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/23-P
ON
THE SECURITY OF SMALL STATES

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling the resolve of the member States expressed in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples in the World;

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the UN Charter;

Further Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/51 entitled "Protection and Security of Small States", adopted at the 44th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1989;

Mindful of the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Seriously concerned at the threats posed by mercenaries to small States;

Recollecting with deep concern the various incidents in which groups of mercenaries have attempted to infringe upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the Islamic heritage of small States, including the attempted invasion of Maldives in November 1988 and the interference in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros in 1989;

Recalling Resolution No.19/21-P adopted by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the subject;

Expressing sorrow and deep concern over the violent abortive coup d'Etat carried out by mercenary forces against the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros in September 1995;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.13);

Bearing in mind the Report of the First Meeting of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the Question of the Security of Small States and the solidarity of Islamic Ummah in safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial

integrity of small states from threats posed by actions of mercenaries;

1. Requests Member States to give due consideration to the observations and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the subject and to submit their views to the General Secretariat.

2. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

3. Recognizes that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

4. Expresses its profound thanks to the international community, the UN and all regional and international organizations which took the initiative to condemn the aggressive attempted coup d'etat perpetrated by mercenaries against the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros in September 1995, and specially thanks the Republic of France for its quick intervention to put an end to the attempted coup and restore stability and security to the Comoro Islands.

5. Calls upon the Member States to provide assistance, when requested by small Member States, to strengthen their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a Report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/23-P
ON THE
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as regards consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice, and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security;

Considering that the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role and responsibility in the field of disarmament and promotion of international security, as well as of protection of future generations from the calamities of war;

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective effort designed to bring about a truly secure world and protect mankind from the threat of weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear weapons;

Recalling in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and emphasizing the increasing importance of this relationship in the context of the current developments in international relations;

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security founded on the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter rejecting the threat or use of force and calling for respect of the territorial integrity and national independence of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and the right of peoples living under the yoke of foreign domination and colonialism to self-determination, and based also on the elimination of occupation, aggression, annexation, and all forms of racial discrimination;

Recognizing the importance of equitable and balanced disarmament measures, which guarantee the right of every State to balanced security;

Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, regional security and sovereignty of the

non-nuclear-weapon States should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Deeply concerned at the threats posed to peace and security in the Middle East in view of the possession, by Israel, of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and related delivery systems, and at their continued aggressive and expansionist policies against the peoples of the Middle East;

Recalling the resolution of the International Atomic Energy Agency No.601 of 25 September 1992 regarding the application of the Agency's Safeguards System in the Middle East;

Welcoming the initiatives of Member States relating to the establishment of a Zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, notably nuclear weapons;

Recognizing that the establishment of mass-destruction-weapon-free Zones constitutes an important disarmament measure, which helps in easing tension and achieving security and stability in these Zones, particularly in the Middle East region;

Welcoming the approval of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) of the PALINDABA Agreement on the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa on 23 June, 1995;

Recalling the Final Communiques and resolutions on disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences, in particular Resolution 21/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and the resolutions and recommendations of the Non-Aligned Movement in this respect;

And taking note of the Secretary General's report on the disarmament issues submitted to the Conference (Doc. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.14);

1. Calls for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons.

2. Emphasizes the need to conduct negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the priorities specified in the Plan of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session;

3. Deems it necessary that all States be afforded an opportunity to participate on an equal footing in the

work of the Conference on Disarmament so as to ensure universal representation.

4. Considers that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

5. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the adherence of all States to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and requests the States with nuclear weapons to implement their obligations to which they have committed themselves in the resolutions adopted by the Conference on the Review and Extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty held in New York during the months of April and May 1995.

6. Requests all Nuclear States or those which have nuclear weapons to stop all nuclear tests by taking into consideration the harmful effects on the environment and international peace, and calls for the speedy conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

7. Requests the Member States to intensify their efforts at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for the formation of an Ad-hoc committee for drawing up a time-table for the phasing out of nuclear weapons with a view to their total elimination.

8. Welcomes the initiatives of some Member States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction notably nuclear weapons in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and calls for an early establishment of such a Zone. In this context, it notes with satisfaction and appreciation the comprehensive Egyptian recommendations announced on 4 July 1991 aimed at expediting the establishment of the Middle East as a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction.

9. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international convention providing non-nuclear-weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/23-P ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, SOUTH ASIA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly recommended the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Also recalling the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, and Resolution 22/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Recalling as well, all relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Fiftieth Session on this subject;

Bearing in mind the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964;

Noting the statements made at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples.

Welcoming the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as the proposal to convene under the UN auspices of a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

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Welcoming also the proposal to hold consultations among five nations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia;

1. Notes the Report of the Secretary General on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia (Document ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.14).

2. Welcomes the adoption by the Organization of African Unity of Palindaba Agreement on the establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in Africa, on 23 June, 1995;

3. Calls upon all States, particularly the States of the Regions concerned, to respond positively to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

4. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

5. Urges all States especially nuclear weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

6. Welcomes the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed five-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region.

7. Also welcomes the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of a South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.

8. Requests all member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/23-P
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Deeply concerned over the existence of significant nuclear arsenals in the world and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin;

Recognizing that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

Firmly believes that the most effective guarantee for non-Nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is the total elimination of all nuclear weapons;

Recalling the efforts made since 1968 to evolve effective and credible security assurances to Non- Nuclear Weapon States;

Noting that these measures have failed to provide credible assurances to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, in particular Resolution 23/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, recalling the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly as well as the decision of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, and the decision of the Eleventh Ministerial Meeting of NAM held in Cairo in 1994 and the Final Document of the Eleventh Conference of the Presidents and Heads of Government of NAM, held in Cartagena (Colombia) on 18-20 October 1995; on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against them;

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Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly had called upon nuclear weapon states to conclude urgently arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its latest Session recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an International Convention;

Noting the adoption of Security Council Resolution No. 684 which unanimously approved on 11 April, 1995 as well as the Declaration issued by the nuclear weapon States on the positive and negative security guarantees for the non-nuclear weapon States;

Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the Islamic States;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.14);

Notes the non-existence of opposition, in principle, within the Conference of Disarmament to the early conclusion and on the basis of just criteria, of an international convention to protect non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

1. Requests the Member States of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear weapon States, to work urgently towards a binding agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context.

2. Recommends that the Islamic States make efforts at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. Urges all States, especially the nuclear weapons states, to engage in serious negotiations in competent international fora for the early conclusion of a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

4. Urges the Conference on Disarmament for the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable

convention banning the production and stockpiling of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives.

5. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament to give priority attention to all other issues on its agenda, particularly to the early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/23-P
ON THE
REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits;

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations;

Noting that the unbridled regional arms race and arms build up impedes efforts for confidence building;

Noting that the essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly vide its Resolution No. S-10/2;

Recalling Resolution 47/52 J (1992) adopted by the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament which appeared in recent years;

Recognizing the importance of confidence building measures for regional and international peace and security;

Recalling resolutions No.23/21-P and 24/22-P adopted by the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as Resolution 24/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.14);

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1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues.

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued to promote regional and international peace and security.

3. Encourages the conclusion of equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building at regional and sub-regional levels.

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and sub-regional levels.

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region.

6. Considers that regional agreements on ceilings for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering confidence and making resources available for development, taking into consideration the circumstances of each region.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/23-P
ON THE
REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling the resolve of the Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures freedom, justice and security for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Bearing in mind the need for redressing the asymmetries in the levels of security arising from military imbalances at regional and sub-regional levels;

Recalling Resolutions 24/21-P and 25/22-P issued by the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 25/7-P(IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit on this subject;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.14);

1. Recognizes the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels.

2. Calls upon the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

3. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the subject to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/23-P
ON
SUPPORT FOR COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

In application of the teachings and noble principles of the glorious Islamic religion which urge the consolidation of solidarity and fraternity among the members of the unified Islamic Ummah and enjoins opposition to sedition;

Faithful to the objectives and principles enunciated in the Charter notably provisions of Article II relating to the strengthening of solidarity and non interference in the internal affairs of Member States;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.15) which stressed the need to strengthen solidarity among Member States on the basis of mutual respect and commitment to non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, and support for the causes of freedom, justice and peace;

Recalling the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit Conference which stressed the need to strengthen solidarity among Member States on the basis of mutual respect and commitment to non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, and support for the causes of freedom, justice and peace;

Recalling also Resolution 16/6-P(IS) and the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Taking note of the recommendations and proposals of the Reflection Committee, the Group of Eminent Personalities and the Intergovernmental Experts Group as well as the recommendations of the Second Meeting of the Experts Group on Correcting the Image of Islam in the Outside World, in this respect;

Recalling also resolutions 26/22-P and 26/7-P(IS) of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, respectively, in this respect;

1. Calls upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States.

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2. Decides that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and reaffirms the necessity of consolidating coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of terrorism in all its manifestations and forms including intellectual terrorism and extremism.

3. Stresses the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to further their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them.

4. Invites the Secretary General and the Reflection Committee to study this topic and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/23-P
ON
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Noting with satisfaction that the problems of drought and famine in the States of the African Sahel have continued to receive the close attention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Also noting with satisfaction that the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in December 1991, urged Member States and OIC institutions to strengthen their cooperation with CILSS and welcomed the progress made by CILSS in preparing a coherent plan aimed at protecting the Sahelian peoples and their economic potentialities against the effects of drought and desertification which are hampering the development process of Sahelian countries;

Having taken cognizance of resolution 27/7-P(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit on Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel;

Taking into account the need for the urgent implementation of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel, which could be compromised if not implemented as soon as possible;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report which reviewed, inter alia, the steps already taken in the elaboration and approval of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme (ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.16);

1- Expresses its appreciation of the efforts made by the OIC General Secretariat, CILSS and the IDB for the elaboration and finalization of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel.

2- Reaffirms the necessity to devote greater attention to the speedy implementation of the Special OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahelian populations.

3- Appeals urgently to Member States to contribute generously and substantially to the funding of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme in favour of the Sahel Populations so as to crystallize the OIC Member States' solidarity with these populations, alleviate their sufferings and ensure sustained development in the Sahel region.

4- Welcomes the offer made by the State of Kuwait to host the meeting of the Expert Group charged with the

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task of studying the new programme and expressed its hope that this meeting could be held as soon as possible.

5- Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/23-P
ON THE
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the relevant provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African development crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic difficulties being faced by the continent of Africa;

Realizing that the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 did not become the focal point for economic policy or for resources mobilization for the African development efforts;

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Recalling that the U.N. General Assembly adopted at its 46th Session the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on this subject (Document No.ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.17);

1. Welcomes the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the Treaty of Abuja concluded in 1991 establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa.

2. Stresses the importance of the successful implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's and calls upon the international community to fulfil its commitments on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa.

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3. Expresses appreciation for the countries which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

4. Calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to make a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development, inter-alia, by an increase in financial flows, especially concessional flows, to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan countries, through measures for an increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of fluctuations in those earnings and through measures to limit and reduce the burden that external debt imposes on African recovery, reform and development.

5. Calls upon Member States to increase their assistance to the countries of Africa in order to enable them to initiate and implement the necessary structural changes required to hasten their economic development.

6. Invites the international community to strengthen its support of Africa's efforts to diversify its commodity sector as well as for market promotion activities and export.

7. Recommends that Member States and the international community give special attention to providing continued assistance in the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

8. Urges the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/23-P
ON THE
REPARATIONS FOR COLONIALISM AND THE
AFTER EFFECTS OF WAR

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling Resolutions No.29/14-P, No. 38/19-P, No. 28/20-P, No.30/21-P and 29/22-P of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as Resolution No.17/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 29/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on reparations for damages caused by colonialism, and after effects of wars, particularly mines ;

Recalling also Resolution No.32 of the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August, 1976 concerning the after effects of wars;

Also referring to the content of the Declaration of the 9th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September, 1989 on reparations for the period of colonialism;

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the remnants of war, including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damages caused by occupation and war and their sequels, particularly those of two world wars;

Recognizing that the existence of physical remnants of the war, including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes the developmental efforts of these countries and causes a loss of life and property;

Taking into consideration the decisions of the special meeting on mines held under the auspices of the U.N. in Geneva in August 1995;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the remnants of wars should fall on the countries that had laid them;

Recognizing that poverty and the obstacles to economic and social development in developing countries are due primarily to the depletion of those countries' economic and human resources by the States which had colonized them;

Also convinced that the effective solution to the problems caused to the developing countries by colonialism,

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occupation or settlement lies in the commitment of former colonial powers to shoulder the responsibility of compensating for the losses suffered by those countries;

Further convinced that reparations for colonialism are the least that former colonial powers can do to rehabilitate the people of the countries they had colonized;

Further convinced that the peoples of the world have a firm desire to end all forms of colonialism;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.18);

1. Reaffirms its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law.

2. Recognizes that the effects of colonialism have hampered economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress.

3. Reaffirms the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism or foreign invasion.

4. Affirms the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories.

5. Invites all past and present colonialist powers to shoulder their responsibilities and make reparations for all the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation of developing countries.

6. Requests States involved in the Second World War to extend technical and financial assistance as well as the necessary information and requisite maps so as to assist in immediately removing mines left behind by their forces in some areas of Member States, which are still causing extensive damage and impeding the developmental efforts in these areas, and invites the concerned Member States to coordinate among themselves so as to achieve this objective.

7. Affirms the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to recover their cultural property which was looted during the

period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents, and invites Member States to coordinate among themselves so as to achieve this aim in collaboration with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO).

8. Urges the international community to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of colonialism and liquidate its after-effects.

9. Decides to keep this issue under consideration and requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/23-P
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORTS OF SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE, AND DEVELOPMENT, AND TO SAFEGUARD ITS IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling resolution No. 18/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 16/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, as well as resolutions Nos. 23/18-P, 30/19-P, 24/20-P, 31/21-P and 16/22-P adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on supporting the efforts of Sudan to achieve national unity, peace and development, and to safeguard its identity and cultural heritage;

Reaffirming its commitment to the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter on promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and enhancing their ability to protect their unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, national rights and spiritual heritage;

Observing that Sudan is facing attacks and designs from numerous hostile foreign quarters aimed at destabilizing Sudan, undermining its unity, and obliterating its cultural identity;

Drawing attention to the public opinion campaigns launched by hostile western circles with the aim of paving the way for intervention in Sudan, through establishment of the so-called security zones, under the guise of humanitarian action;

Expressing deep concern over foreign designs aimed at instigating separatist rebels for demanding self-determination as a prelude to secession of Southern Sudan;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General submitted to the Conference in this respect. (Document No. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.11);

1. Reaffirms its complete solidarity with Sudan in confronting hostile designs, and defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability.

2. Commends Sudan's continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiations and dialogue between various Sudanese parties for achieving its stability and national development.

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3. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Member States which support the efforts of Sudan to safeguard its unity and its national security and cultural heritage.

4. Appeals to Member States to continue to support Sudan's efforts to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and report thereon to the Twenth-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/23-P
ON
SUPPORT FOR NIGER'S EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE ITS NATIONAL UNITY AND ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN PASTORAL AREA

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling the goals and principles of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference aiming in particular at consolidating Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening cooperation between them in the economic, social, cultural and scientific fields as well as in other vital fields;

Taking into consideration the Peace Agreement concluded in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) on 9 October 1994 and signed on 24 April 1995 in Niamey between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Organiaztion of Armed Resistance;

Convinced of the necessity of providing Niger with the necessary assistance for its economic and social development, the sole guarantee of stability in the Northern Pastoral Area;

1. Expresses satisfaction at the signing of the Peace Agreement.

2. Commends the efforts exerted by mediating countries for their important contribution to the conclusion of this Agreement.

3. Requests Member States, the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the other Islamic Institutions to provide Niger with the necessary assistance to enable it to consolidate its national unity and achieve its developmental objectives within the framework of the implementation of the above-mentioned Agreement.

4. Invites the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/23-P
ON THE REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF MALI

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Based on resolution No. 19/6-P (IS) adopted by the Sixth Summit entitled "Islamic solidarity with Mali for restoration of peace and development of its Northern Regions" adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 9-11 December, 1991;

Recalling resolution No.29/21-P adopted by the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi from 25 to 29 April 1993 aimed at achieving the same objective;

Having examined the conclusions of the report of the Mission of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the implementation of the emergency programme for the rehabilitation of the regions of Timbuctu, Gao and Kidal;

Recalling, on the other hand, resolution No. 33/22-P adopted by the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers requesting Member States and Financial Institutions of the Organization to get more involved in the financing of the Programme of Projects for the strengthening of peace in the Northern region of Mali;

Having taken good note of the positive conclusions arrived at by the Government of Mali and the development partners at their Timbuctu meeting;

Deeply concerned over the lack of financing for this programme;

Convinced that the return of peace, rehabilitation of the displaced people and their socio-economic development cannot be achieved without the support and assistance of friendly countries and institutions;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC;

Mindful of Islamic solidarity;

1- Requests member states of the Organization and Islamic institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the emergency programmes and projects for ensuring the return of the refugees, their rehabilitation and the social, economic and cultural development of the Northern Regions of Mali.

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2- Recommends that the Organization and its financial institutions actively support the implementation of the medium and long term development strategy and of the emergency programme in the regions of Kidal, Gao and Timbuctu.

3- Thanks the OIC, the International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO), the Muslim World League (MWL) and the ISF for their contribution to the efforts of the Government of Mali for the rehabilitation and development of the Northern Regions.

4- Requests the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/23-P
ON THE
USE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling Resolution 30/7-P (IS), of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference ;

Bearing in mind the historic contribution of the Islamic civilization in building, enriching and developing human civilization at large;

Conscious of the need for continued active participation in building human civilization and for interacting with it in such a way as to achieve an adequate standard of living, on the basis of mutual understanding among peoples and nations, away from acts of aggression and violations of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international norms;

Proceeding from the inalienable right of peoples to development;

Believing that economic, social and cultural progress is contingent upon the peaceful uses of science and technology on the broadest scale possible, in accordance with the requirements of development;

Conscious that science and technology are the outcome of an integrated human endeavour and that their peaceful applications should be marshalled for the service of the whole of mankind;

Taking note of the recommendations of COMSTECH in its latest session in Islamabad, Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.19);

1. Affirms the inalienable right of the Islamic States to develop, acquire and make use of science and technology for progress in economic, social and cultural fields.

2. Rejects the policies and measures aimed at obstructing the technological progress for peaceful purposes in the Islamic States, as such measures are inconsistent with the legitimate right of all States and peoples to attain an appropriate, modern and civilized standard of living and serve the cause of world peace, security and stability.

3. Calls upon industrialized States to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering the transfer of technology to Islamic States in particular.

4. Calls upon Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

5. Recommends that Member States consult each other on the measures to be adopted with regard to any State or group of States restricting the transfer of technology to developing countries through a meeting to be convened in this regard by the Secretary General.

6. Requests the Secretary General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-Fourth
Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/23-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF DUMPING OF DANGEROUS NUCLEAR AND TOXIC WASTES IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Considering the serious problems arising from the dumping of dangerous toxic wastes in certain Islamic Countries by some industrialized countries;

Deeply concerned at the fact that the dumping of radioactive and toxic waste endangers human life, marine fauna and the ecosystem in general;

Bearing in mind the Code of Practice in the International Transboundary Movement of Radio Active Waste established by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Also bearing in mind the conclusion, by African States, of the Bamako Convention on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and control of their transboundary movements within Africa;

Deploring the instances of dumping of toxic wastes in Somalia's territorial waters;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.20);

1. Affirms that the dumping of toxic and nuclear wastes of foreign origin in Member States is a crime against humanity.

2. Condemns all multinational corporations which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste thus seriously endangering life and environment on our planet.

3. Invites all the Member States to conduct an intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.

4. Calls upon all States which produce dangerous and toxic waste to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries.

5. Urges all the Member States to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic waste, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the importing country.

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6. Requests the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in particular to intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument on the effective prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments on this subject and to submit a report to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 34/23-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling Resolution 32/7-P (IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference on the problem of Refugees;

Deeply concerned over the plight of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of Member States with the countries providing asylum to the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and the defence of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and traditions;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR in providing protection and adequate care and maintenance to refugees;

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries of asylum to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.21);

1. Notes with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General to further enhance the capacity of the OIC to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees in cooperation with the UNHCR.

2. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.

3. Expresses also its deep appreciation to countries of asylum for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons.

4. Reaffirms its concern for the security, stability and infrastructure of those Muslim countries whose economic and social development is seriously affected by the presence of refugees.

5. Calls on Member States, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main causes behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes whenever circumstances permit.

6. Requests the General Secretariat to prepare a survey regarding the numbers and the situation of the refugees in the Islamic World in coordination with the UNHCR.

7. Decides to set up an Inter-governmental Group of Experts and to convene its first meeting in 1996 to examine the various dimensions of this problem and define ways and means to deal with this issue.

8. Urges Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries sheltering refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of such refugees.

9. Calls on Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the suffering of those refugees in Islamic countries.

10. Urges non-Member States to create better conditions for their Muslim communities, so that they are not forced to escape or are driven out as refugees because of religious, ethnic or racial oppression.

11. Condemns all acts of repression against the refugees, including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries sheltering them.

12. Requests the Secretary General to continue to closely liaise with the countries of asylum and cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in the Muslim World and to report thereon to the Twenty-Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/23-P
ON
THE ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN
TO SHELTER REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

The Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Proceeding from Resolution No. 20/K49 (1994) adopted by the UN General Assembly on extending humanitarian assistance to the Sudan, as well as the Note submitted by the Government of the Sudan on refugees and displaced persons;

Appreciates the efforts exerted by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan on establishing peace within the country which resulted in the return of a large number of Sudanese refugees from the outside affected by the war in Southern Sudan;

Appreciating also the efforts of the Sudanese Government aimed at the reconstruction of the areas to which the Sudanese refugees have returned;

Appreciating the hosting by the Republic of Sudan of over one million refugees from neighbouring States despite the dwindling of the assistance extended to them by the international community and despite the slow process of the voluntary return of these refugees to their countries;

Taking into consideration the migration of large numbers of the citizens of the regions of the Southern Sudan to the North of Sudan escaping from atrocities perpetrated by the rebellious movement;

1- Urges international donors to extend assistance commensurate with the number of the refugees in the Sudan, and also to help in their voluntary repatriation.

2- Invites the Islamic Development Bank to extend financial assistance so as to support the efforts of the Government of the Sudan aimed at resettling returning Sudanese refugees in the areas liberated from the hold of the rebellious movement as well as to provide shelter to the displaced persons who migrated to the North due to the military operations conducted by the rebellious movement.

3- Appeals to all the Member States to extend assistance to the Government of the Sudan so as to overcome the problems of refugees and displaced persons.

4- Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION No. 36/23-P
ON THE
ELIMINATION OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES
AND MINE CLEARING OPERATIONS

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Considering that the use of anti-personnel mines in contravention of the UN Convention of 1980 on inhumane weapons constitutes a serious problem to several Islamic states;

Considering also that anti-personnel mines cause a human tragedy that has lost nothing of its acuteness;

Considering further that states have a moral and political responsibility and are able to put an end to this scourge that dangerously threatens the existence of millions of peaceful people;

Recalling that the OIC, by working towards the elimination of anti-personnel mines, would contribute to the strengthening of world peace and security, one of the organisation's treasured objectives;

Noting that the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines results in wanton slaughter and constitutes an affront to humanitarian and civilizational values.

1. Expresses its deep concern over the consequences of the use of anti-personnel mines on the security of civilian populations and their economic development.

2. Takes note with interest of the commitment of international humanitarian organisations, especially the International Committee of the Red Cross to the total elimination of anti-personnel mines.

3. Urges strongly all OIC Member States to intensify and pursue their support for mine clearing operations and to strengthen international cooperation in this field.

4. Requests OIC Member States to take part in the efforts aimed at adopting effective measures to put an end to the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines, for their complete elimination.

5. Urges the International Community, particularly the developed countries to provide substantial assistance for the removal of anti-personnel mines and to ensure access by

all states, especially mine stricken states, to advanced material, equipment and technology as well as to ensure the removal of all existing restrictions in this regard.

6. Earnestly requests the States parties to the 1980 Convention and the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent to redouble efforts so that further sessions of the examining Conference that will take place in 1996 lead to the adoption of strong measures aimed at putting an end to the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines and at taking action towards their elimination.

7. Appreciates the efforts of the International Movement of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent: "the International Committee of Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent and National Societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent", as well as those of other international, regional, and non-government organisations that are involved in the total elimination of anti-personnel mines while stressing that these efforts should take into account the security concerns of the member countries.

8. Requests the OIC Secretary General to put this issue on the agenda of the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and submit a report thereon.

RESOLUTION NO. 37/23-P
ON THE
GENERAL SITUATION OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES.

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9 - 12 December, 1995),

Recalling that Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States account for over one third of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions, declarations and agreements, particularly those calling for observance of human rights namely political, social, cultural, economic rights and religious freedoms;

Further recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Reaffirming its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States and expressing its concern at the forms of intolerance towards some of these communities and minorities in particular the western hemosphere;

Condemning persecution and violations, especially those committed by aggression or occupation forces against Muslim communities and minorities in some non-OIC Member States;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the situation of Muslim Communities and minorities (Document No. ICFM/23-95/MM/D.1/Rev.1);

1. Expresses its appreciation of the Secretary General's Report which contains a comprehensive survey of Islamic Communities and minorities in Non-Member States.

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the efforts exerted by the Secretary General for the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the Islamic Communities and Minorities in Non- Member States and requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts.

3. Urges Member States to keep paying due attention to the Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States, to play an effective role in protecting them, and to do their utmost to induce the countries where they live to recognize their right to full

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citizenship, grant them all their civil and religious rights and treat them equitably in accordance with the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms stipulated in international instruments and treaties.

4. Expresses its concern at the continuing denial and violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Muslim communities and minorities and urges full respect of all the rights and individual as well as collective freedoms of those communities and minorities.

5. Notes with deep concern that human rights including the freedoms of worship and education, of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace, guaranteed under international treaties, continue to be denied and violated and urges that all their rights and freedoms, individual and collective, be fully respected.

6. Calls upon the OIC Member States to carry out individual and collective contacts with Governments of non-OIC-Member States concerned so as to ensure the safety, dignity and integrity for the values and rights of the Muslim communities and minorities and further calls upon the OIC Member States to consult among themselves about action to be taken in cases of violation, suppression, aggression and occupation against Muslim communities and minorities.

7. Also expresses its deep concern at certain recent instances of discrimination and acts of violence against Muslim immigrants in Europe, constituting violation of their human rights including the breach of their freedom of religious and cultural practices. It requests the Secretary General to take appropriate measures to ensure protection of fundamental rights of Muslim immigrants living in Europe, and the preservation of their identity and Islamic heritage and for seeking appropriate solutions to their problems.

8. Pays tribute to all peaceful measures adopted by Muslim Communities to uphold their civil rights and enjoy equitable status in their societies.

9. Appreciates the Secretary General's recent statements which highlighted the anxiety and concern of the Islamic Ummah over the desecration of Islamic Holy Places and requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts aimed at protecting the heritage and sacred values of Islam in non-Member States.

10. Decides to form an open-ended Inter-governmental Group of Experts which is to commence work in 1996 to consider the situation of Muslim Communities and Minorities in Non-Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as well as to consider the problems faced by these communities and

minorities so as to find appropriate solutions within the framework of respect for the sovereignty of the states in which they live.

11. Requests the Secretary General to prepare a report on this subject and submit it to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/23-P
ON THE
QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Twenty-third Islamic Summit Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17-20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions and final communiques of the OIC on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, particularly para 77 of the Final Declaration of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad in 1980, and Resolutions 4/4-P of 1973, 18/5-P of 1974, 2/8-P and 7/8-P of 1977; 20/9-P of 1978, 25/15-P of 1984, 43/19-P of 1990; 33/20-P of 1991, 11/6-P (IS) of 1991 and 3/7-P (IS) of 1994;

Recalling the Final Communique of the Sixth Islamic Summit welcoming the resumption of negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the auspices of the OIC aimed at reaching a political, just and comprehensive solution of the problem in the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines;

Recalling the Final Communique of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference welcoming the agreement between the participants in the official peace negotiations to focus their talks on the means to fully implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement, in letter and spirit and that this should include:

a) Those parts of the Agreement left for further subsequent talks;

b) The Transitional Implementing Structure and Mechanism;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee of the Six entrusted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the follow up of the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front;

Recalling both Memoranda of Understanding by which the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front have concluded two rounds of preliminary talks, held in Tripoli, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 3-4 October, 1992 and in Cipanas, Western Java, Republic of Indonesia on 14-16 April, 1993 respectively;

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Recalling Memorandum of Agreement and Interim Agreements by which the Government of the Republic of Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front had, with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General, crowned the three successive rounds of the Formal Peace Talks, held in Jakarta, Indonesia during the periods from 25 October to 7 November 1993, 1 to 5 September 1994 and 27 November to 1 December 1995;

Recalling the 1993 Interim Ceasefire Agreement signed by the Government of the Republic of the Phillipines and the Moro National Liberation Front with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General as well as the Joint Guidelines and Ground Rules for the implementation of the Interim Ceasefire Agreement of 1993;

Recalling the decision of the Second Round of the Formal Peace Talks to deploy the OIC Ceasefire Observer Team from November 1994 and welcoming the positive contribution which this Team has made to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the peace process;

Encouraged by the recent statements of support made by the European Union and Governments of the United States of America and Japan to the peace process as well as the statement by H.E. President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines to resolve the outstanding issues through innovative and fresh approaches;

Recalling the series of intensive meetings held by the Support Committees, the Joint Ceasefire Committee and the Mixed Committee as well as the Ad hoc Working Group on Implementing Structure and Mechanism of the Provisional Government;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, (Document No.ICFM/23-95/MM/D.2);

1. Expresses its appreciation of the Secretary General's report which contained a comprehensive presentation of the negotiation process between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front.

2. Reaffirms the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Muslims in Southern Philippines in their just struggle for the realization of their legitimate aspirations within the framework of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Philippines.

3. Pays tribute to the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front, the sole legitimate

representative of Muslims in Southern Philippines ("Bangsamoro people"), for their unfailing readiness to a political, just, comprehensive, and final solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines through dialogue and negotiation with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the auspices of the OIC, and the commitment of the Front to the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and the subsequent agreements which were concluded between the two parties with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General.

4. Pays tribute to the spirit of good will and understanding which prevailed at the rounds of the Formal Peace Talks and the meetings of the various committees held between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General which paved the way for the establishment of a constructive dialogue that facilitated the achievement of understanding and agreement on most of the issues under discussion.

5. Welcomes the substantial progress so far achieved in the negotiation between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General.

6. Expresses its appreciation for the commendable efforts being exerted by the Republic of Indonesia under the wise guidance and patronage of H.E. President Soeharto as well as the Chairman of the OIC Ministerial Committee of the Six.

7. Calls upon the Philippines Government and the Moro National Liberation Front to do their utmost in consolidating the progress achieved so far towards attainment of a just and comprehensive political solution for the problem of the Muslims in Southern Philippines in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Tripoli Agreement.

8. Also calls upon the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front to follow strictly and respect the ceasefire agreement and enhance the implementation as agreed in the Third Round of the Formal Peace Talks.

9. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Bangsamoro people and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and its readiness to continue providing every form of assistance - humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Muslims in Southern Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front until their just and legitimate aspirations are fulfilled.

10. Urges Member States as well as all Islamic philanthropic establishments, individuals and humanitarian organizations in the Islamic Ummah to generously extend financial assistance to the MNLF to augment its capacity to further the peace process in the true spirit of Islamic unity and solidarity.

11. Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the Secretary General to find a just and comprehensive solution to the problem of Muslims in the Southern Philippines.

12. Requests the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General to continue to follow this question closely until a peaceful, just, comprehensive permanent solution to the problem of the Muslims in the Southern Philippines is achieved within the framework of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.

13. Pays tribute to the role of Government of the Great Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in achieving the Tripoli Agreement on 23 December 1976 and in hosting the first exploratory talks in Tripoli from 3 to 4 October 1992.

14. Also pays tribute to the OIC Observer Team manned by Indonesian officers for its effective peace keeping mission thereby creating conditions conducive to the peace process.

15. Requests the Secretary General to communicate this Resolution to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front.

16. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/23-P
ON
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling Resolution 12/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice;

Desiring to speed up the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice so that it may contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes among Islamic States;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the progress made towards the establishment of the Court (ICFM/23-95/LEG/D.1);

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States that have ratified the statute of the Court and the amendment of Article (3) of the Charter by the addition of a fourth paragraph (d) concerning the International Islamic Court of Justice.

2. Urges the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the Court and the amendment of the Charter to accelerate the completion of the ratification procedure and to deposit their instruments of ratification at the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be attained.

3. Calls for continued coordination and consultation between the State of Kuwait, the host country, and the General Secretariat to look for the best ways and means for accelerating the establishment of the Court and its functioning thereof.

4. Invites the Secretary General to continue his intensive contacts and consultations with the Member States to expedite the attainment of the necessary quorum of ratifications to establish the Court and the commencement of its work.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 40/23-P
ON
THE FOLLOW UP OF THE
CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling the motives and the noble objectives which dictate the need and importance of underlining human rights which are guaranteed by the glorious religion of Islam;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to promote and encourage respect for human rights without distinction as to the race, sex or religion;

Mindful of the integrity of Islamic values on human rights and the great importance which Islam attaches to human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction;

Recalling Resolution No. 49/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting and issuing the document entitled "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" which includes general guidance to the Member States in the field of human rights;

Recalling also Resolutions No. 37/20-P, No. 40/21-P and No. 39/22-P of the Twentieth, Twenty-First and Twenty-second Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively as well as Resolution No. 39/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit underlining the importance of the following up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam;

Recognizing the utmost importance of the issue of human rights in international relations and in particular in relations among the OIC Member States, resulting from the current developments and interactions in the international arena;

Aware of the direct implications of this matter on the speedy achievement of development, progress and stability in various economic, social and political fields in Member States;

Having taken note of the Report of the Second Meeting of the Government Experts Group on the Follow-Up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam which is attached to the relevant Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/23-95/LEG/D.2-A);

1. Welcomes the unanimous decision of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to issue

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the Declaration on human rights in Islam which will serve as a general guidance for Member States in the field of human rights.

2. Recognizes the importance of following up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and to retain it as an item on the Agenda of the Regular Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and its continued consideration for the effectiveness of joint and concerted action by Member States and the General Secretariat in order to facilitate the promotion of all Islamic values in the field of human rights.

3. Takes note of the Report of the Second Meeting of the inter- Governmental Experts Group on the Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and requests the Secretary General to convene the third meeting of the Governmental Experts Group during the year 1995-96 in order to finalize its task in accordance with the contents of the Group's Report which is contained in Document No. (EMHR/2-95/REP.1 FINAL).

4. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the subject.

RESOLUTION NO. 41/23-P
ON
COORDINATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN
THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of OIC and the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with Islamic values and teachings as well as the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Mindful of the Islamic values on human rights, the supreme place of mankind in Islam as vicegerent of Allah on earth and accordingly the great importance that is being attached by the Islamic thought to promote and encourage respect for human rights;

Aware that the increasing importance of human rights throughout the world calls for further intensification of the efforts of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic organizations in order to take appropriate initiatives at all levels for the promotion and protection of human rights;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the coordination among Member States in the field of Human Rights in accordance with Resolution 40/22-P (ICFM/23-95/LEG/D.2-B);

Noting with satisfaction the contributions and positions of Member States as well as coordination among them during the World Conferences on Social Development and on Women held in 1995 in Copenhagen and Beijing, respectively, and the role of the General Secretariat in achieving such coordination;

Noting the attempts to exploit the issue of human rights to undermine the principles of the Islamic Shariah and to interfere in the affairs of Islamic States;

1. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Member States and the General Secretariat for their positive role and contributions in the World Conferences on Social Development and on Women, referred to above.

2. Reitrates the need for further and more regular consultation and coordination among Member States in international Conferences and meetings relating to the field of human rights.

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3. Underlines the necessity of keeping abreast of the economic and social development with promotion and respect of human rights.

4. Calls for the continuation of the necessary measure of vigilance and caution towards the wrong interpretations and insult of the Islamic Shariah.

5. Requests the Secretary General to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States in these Conferences and Meetings, and report to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 42/23-P
ON THE
STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION
OF THE AGREEMENTS
CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OIC.

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Status of signature, ratification, and accession to the Agreements concluded under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Document No. ICFM/23-95/LEG/D.3);

Deploring that the quorum required from Member States for the coming into effect of many of these Agreements is not yet fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of their Statutes;

Realizing the importance of expediting the signing and/or ratification, by Member States, of these agreements for strengthening the role of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and facilitating its functioning and diversify and widen the fields of cooperation among Member States;

1. Urges anew, the Member States to sign and/or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 43/23-P
ON
CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U.N. TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION.

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Committed to the moral and human principles that the O.I.C. Member States believe in, and inspired by their sublime and tolerant religion; their heritage and tradition which call for the renunciation of all forms of injustice, aggression and acts of intolerance;

Proceeding from the conviction that there is an international consensus on combating terrorism in all its forms; eliminating the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people, the violation of the sovereignty of States, and the jeopardizing of the rights of peoples;

Convinced of the need for drawing clear-cut and agreed upon international criteria, enabling to differentiate clearly between terrorism and people's struggle for national liberation;

Reaffirming the need for Islamic cooperation to take practical measures whereby terrorism is effectively fought and checked in the framework of what had been underlined in the Code of Conduct for combatting international terrorism, approved by Resolution 43/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit;

Also reaffirming the fundamental and legitimate rights of all peoples living under colonial and racist regimes as well as foreign occupation to fighting occupation and to self-determination, particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

Condemning all terrorist acts, including acts perpetrated by States, either directly or indirectly, which spread violence and terror and aim at destabilizing countries and societies;

Denouncing the frantic attempts at obliterating the distinction between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples which conforms with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the O.I.C. and the U.N.;

Having observed the classifications adopted by some quarters due to tenditious political considerations in

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accordance with which some of the Islamic States are placed under what they name the list of States that harbour terrorism;

Recalling U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960) on granting the right to self-determination and independence to colonised countries and peoples, and U.N. General Assembly Resolution 42/104, adopted on 7 December 1987;

Recalling also Resolution 42/7-P(I.S.) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit and Resolution 42/22-P adopted by the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Secretary General's report on the convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the UN to define terrorism and distinguish it from people's struggle for national liberation (Document No. ICFM/23-95/LEG/D.4-A);

1. Reiterates its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

2. Commends the efforts made during the Forty-Ninth Session of the U.N. General Assembly regarding the convening of an International Conference.

3. Invites Member States in their replies to the Questionnaire circulated by the U.N. Secretary General, in keeping with General Assembly Resolution 44/29, to stress the need for convening an International Conference for defining the meaning of terrorism, and for distinguishing terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation and also calls upon them to exert all the necessary efforts during the next Session of the U.N. General Assembly in support of holding the International Conference as early as possible.

4. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this issue.

RESOLUTION NO. 44/23-P
ON THE
FOLLOW-UP OF THE CODE
OF CONDUCT FOR COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration of the Third Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 44/21-P adopted at the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi as well as the Resolution 43/7-P (IS) adopted at the Seventh Islamic Summit;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General No. ICFM/23-95/LEG/D.4-B;

Expressing concern over the continuation of terrorist acts in all their forms and manifestations, including those where States are involved directly or indirectly, and which spread violence and terror and constitute a serious threat to international peace, stability and security;

Proceeding from the conviction that there is an international consensus on combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, eliminating the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people and sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

Emphasizing the importance of international and regional cooperation, especially among Member States, in combating effectively all forms of terrorism;

Reiterating the call upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States;

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment of a climate of confidence and solidarity among Member States;

Being aware of the negative implications on the image of Islam of all forms of terrorism which is alien and inapplicable to Islam and its traditions;

Expressing firm commitment to the principles and provisions of the Code of Conduct;

1. Requests the Secretary General to continue the dissemination of this Code.

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2. Affirms the commitment of the Member States to the provisions of the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism and calls upon Member States of the Organization to follow-up, coordinate their stands and achieve cooperation in the light of the principles and provisions stipulated in the Code at all international conferences and fora concerned with the international terrorism, and to cooperate with the General Secretariat for the facilitation and achievement of this coordination and cooperation.

3. Decides to hold an open-ended meeting of a Governmental Group of Experts from Member States in 1996 to examine the most appopriate ways to disseminate and publicize, as well as the means to implement, the principles and provisions contained in the Code of Conduct for combating international terrorism, to the largest possible extent worldwide. The Conference requests the Secretary General to undertake the necessary contacts with Member States to fix the date and venue of the meeting.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism in close cooperation with the Member States and submit a report to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Confefrence of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 45/23-P
ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY
IN COMBATING HIJACKING

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling Resolutions 28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P, 3/16-P, 35/17-P, 31/18-P, 40/19-P, 29/20-P, 45/21-P and 44/22-P on combating hijacking of aircraft adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Shariah in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Surat Al-Maida/33);

Noting that crimes of hijacking aircraft have continued in spite of all international agreements and conventions prohibiting them and calling for the imposition of more severe sanctions against hijacking;

Affirming that acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them and to their relatives and their exposure to unjustified physical and mental torture are contrary to the provisions of Islamic Shariah;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the strengthening of Islamic solidarity in combating hijacking (ICFM/23-95/LEG/D.5);

Conscious of the need for the full observance of international conventions against hijacking;

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

2. Calls on Member States to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and established rules.

3. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them or to hand them over to the other States concerned.

4. Calls upon Member States which have not acceded to the Tokyo Convention (1963), the Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on penalties for

hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation, to expedite their ratification of and accession to these Conventions and urges the States which have already acceded to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

5. Calls upon all Member States on whose territories hijacked planes land to exert the utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers in accordance with international rules in this regard and, in cooperation with the country owning the aircraft, to prevent the aircraft from taking off, in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. Requests the Member States facing such situations to provide necessary assistance to the passengers, the crew members, the aircraft and the countries owning them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 46/23-P
ON
IMPLEMENTING THE RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
THIRD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF INFORMATION MINISTERS

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidariry and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on the proceedings of the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic on 24 and 25 May, 1995;

Recalling Resolutions No. 1/6-C (IS) and 45/7-P (IS) on COMIAC adopted by the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences respectively and approving the recommendations of the Committee during its Third and Fourth Sessions;

Recalling in the same context Resolutions 29/10-P, 39/11-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P and 18/17-P adopted by the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers concerning the necessity of convening the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

Recalling also Resolution No. 45/20-P adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information held in Cairo on 15 and 16 January 1992;

Further recalling Resolution No. 45/22-P adopted by the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Activities of the Ministerial Follow Up Committee of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers;

Noting with satisfaction the convening of the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, on 24 and 25 May 1995 (24-25 Zul Hijja 1415H);

1- Expresses its profound gratitude to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic for having hosted the third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

2- Takes note of the resolutions of Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers which will be submitted to next session of COMIAC for appropriate decision.

3- Urges the Member States, with the participation of the General Secretariat and the organs concerned to cooperate with COMIAC in order to implement the resolutions adopted for this purpose.

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4- Expresses thanks to the government of the Republic of Senegal for offering to host the fourth Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

5- Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 47/23-P
ON
THE INFORMATION PLAN

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the 1994/95 Programme of Action within the framework of the Information Plan;

Recalling resolutions 10/4-P (IS), 1/5-P (IS), 1/6-P (IS) and 46/7-P (IS) of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summits respectively, the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) at its 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th sessions specially those relating to the financing and implementing the Information Plan, resolutions 44/11-P, 39/12-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P, 33/16-P, 48/17-P, 44/18-P, 32/19-P, 41/20-P and 45/21-P of the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st ICFMs on the Information Plan of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling also resolution 46/22-P of the 22nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting the 1994-95 Programme of Action and calling on the Secretary General to submit a report on its implementation to COMIAC and to the 23rd ICFM;

Recalling further the commitments made by Member States to establish an appropriate communication network aimed at reducing the imbalance in the flow of information in the Islamic World on the one hand and a specific information system to assert their national and cultural identities and combat the hostile campaigns directed at Islam and Muslims, on the other hand;

1. Reaffirms the need for Member States' strong support to, and effective participation in, the implementation of the Information Plan to ensure its success.

2. Appeals to Member States:

(a) To assume, individually or through cooperation among themselves, the execution of a number of operations of the Information Plan;

(b) To settle their arrears of contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat so that the latter can make up for the delay in implementation of the Plan arising out of such arrears;

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3. Approves the 1995-96 Action Programme submitted by the General Secretariat and drawn from the Information Plan, this programme having to be implemented in accordance with the recommendations of the 4th Session of COMIAC and the following financial conditions:

- US$ 500,000 from mandatory contributions by Member States, and

- US$ 500,000 from voluntary contributions and donations.

4. Appeals to Member States to pay their mandatory contributions and also make voluntary contributions necessary for the implementation of this Action Programme.

5. Reaffirms the need for Member States to strengthen cooperation among their information organs, institutions and organizations, this being the only way to unite their efforts and pool their human, material and financial resources so as to provide the Islamic Ummah with an information system that is credible, up-to-date, and capable of defending its religion, its interests and its stands effectively.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to COMIAC and to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 48/23-P
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (IINA)

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Having considered the introductory report of the OIC Secretary General on the OIC specialized institutions in the field of information, and the report submitted by the Islamic International News Agency (IINA) on its activities and projects;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the Agency in the field of information and journalism;

Having noted the efforts being made by the Agency to expand and diversify its activities in the field of publication of books and bulletins on current events in the Islamic world, as well as reports and surveys on Islamic States, despite the financial, technical and journalistic difficulties it is experiencing;

Noting the role of the Agency in forcing its way to meet competition with other agencies by expanding its activities in the field of publications and bulletins which constitute reference documents for researchers in the Islamic world;

Expressing deep concern over the failure of some countries to settle their contributions to the Agency's budget;

1. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the constant support extended to the Agency, and to the Member States which have contributed human, moral and material assistance to the Agency, thereby enabling it to pursue its progress in the field of information.

2. Urges Member States to extend support to the Agency by providing it with additional editorial and technical staff so that it may achieve its objectives in the service of Islamic information.

3. Requests information institutions in Member States to provide the Agency with information reports and printed material on developments in their countries.

4. Calls on Member States to pay their subscriptions and settle their arrears of contribution to the Agency budget so that the Agency can fulfil its responsibilities.

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RESOLUTION NO. 49/23-P
ON
THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION (ISBO)

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Having considered the introductory report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the OIC institutions specializing in the field of information and the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization on its activities, projects and action plans;

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Organization in the service of the Islamic Da'wah, the dissemination of Arabic and the defense of Islamic causes;

Expressing concern over the increasing arrears of a number of Member States in the Organisation's budget;

1. Expresses deep gratitude and appreciation to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Custodian of the two Holy Mosques, for his generous donation of $ 800,000 to ISBO to cover the Organization's share in the production of a television programme for teaching Arabic to non-Arabic speakers.

2. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Radio and Television Union of the Arab Republic of Egypt for executing the television programme to teach Arabic to non-Arabic speakers and bearing half the cost of its production.

3. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have settled their contributions to the Organization's budget.

4. Calls on the Member States concerned to regularly settle their full contributions to the Organization's annual budget and arrange for the early settlement of their arrears so that the Organisation can implement the programmes and projects it has adopted and achieve the objectives of the Islamic Ummah in the service of Dawah and Islamic information.

Annex III

RESOLUTIONS
ON
STATUTORY AND GENERAL MATTERS

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RESOLUTION NO.1/23-ORG
ON THE
FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF
THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, THE SUBSIDIARY
ORGANS, THE SPECIALIZED AND AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Referring to the provisions of the OIC Charter;

Inspired by the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration and Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit;

Convinced of the need for the Organization of the Islamic Conference to play a more active and dynamic role with a view to achieving the objectives of the Charter and consolidating Islamic solidarity and cooperation;

Determined to give the needed impetus to the General Secretariat, to the subsidiary organs, and the specialized and affiliated institutions in order to respond effectively to the requirements of joint Islamic action, through the continued improvement of working conditions of members of the staff;

Recalling Resolution No. 1/7-ORG (IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit;

Recalling its previous resolutions, particularly resolutions 6/18-AF and 1/19-ORG, 1/20-ORG, 1/21-ORG and 1/22-ORG adopted respectively by the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-First and Twenty-second Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Subsidiary organs, and the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of resolution 1/22-ORG contained in document ICFM/23-94/ORG.D-1;

Having taken note of the reforms undertaken within the General Secretariat and at the level of Subsidiary Organs in order to rationalize their functioning and management and enhance their effectiveness;

Deeply concerned by the serious financial crisis which has been besetting the Organization and its various institutions for several years;

Emphasizing the need to provide the Organization, the Subsidiary Organs, the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions with the means whereby they can accomplish their mission in the service of joint Islamic action.

1. Expresses its deepest gratitude to His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco and current Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit, for his solicitude and far-sighted directives to the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the various Islamic institutions for strengthening joint Islamic action.

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the steps and initiatives of the Secretary General with a view to rationalizing the functioning and the management of the Organization while increasing its efficiency and implementing the relevant resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on this question.

3. Notes with satisfaction the implementation of the Framework Statute for Subsidiary Organs and the Internal Rules for the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs as adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit.

4. Also notes with satisfaction the implementation of the Framework Statutes and Rules of Procedure for the Standing Committees (COMCEC and COMIAC) as adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit.

5. Further notes with satisfaction the finalization of the Draft Statute and Rules of Procedure for the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) in conformity with the provisions of Resolution 1/22-ORG of the Seventh Islamic Summit.

6. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of the Secretary General aimed at strengthening and widening coordination and cooperation within the institutional family of the OIC and decides to strengthen sectorial cooperation, at the level of programmes particularly among the various organs and institutions involved in similar fields by inviting one another to participate in the meetings of their Boards of Directors as stipulated in their statutes.

7. Invites the Secretary General to further consider ways and means to ensure regular financing of the budget and activities of the General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organs and requests the Secretary General to engage in consultations with the subsidiary organs and the specialized and affiliated institutions with a view to

identifying the various human, material, financial and technical potentials in order to implement their respective programmes of work, taking into account the principles of interaction, interdependence and cooperation within the institutional family of the OIC.

8. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this Resolution to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.2/23-ORG
ON THE
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE
UNITED NATIONS

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations (Doc. ICFM/23-95/ORG/D.5);

Taking into account the desire of both Organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, racial discrimination, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which encourage activities carried out through regional cooperation to promote the objectives and principles of the United Nations and the Islamic Conference;

Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions;

Noting also the encouraging progress made in nine priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of new areas of cooperation such as "Promotion of Development through Inter-cultural Dialogue";

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations System and its agencies and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its institutions contributes to the promotion of the objectives and principles of the Charters of both the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Noting with satisfaction the determination of both organizations to further strengthen the existing cooperation by initiating specific proposals in the priority areas of cooperation;

Noting also with satisfaction the high level meeting undertaken by the Secretariats of the two organisations to establish a mechanism of cooperation in the political field.

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Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations System and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the Focal Points of the principal specialized agencies of the two organizations;

Recognizing also the relevance of the participation in future OIC/UN coordination meetings, of the Islamic Development Bank and other funding institutions in the Islamic world.

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject in particular Resolution No.46/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Resolution No. 3/20-ORG and No. 3/22-ORG of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/8 of October 18, 1989, resolution 45/9 of October 25, 1990 and resolution 47/18 dated 23 November, 1992 and resolution 49/15 of 25th November, 1994;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Report of the Secretary-General.

2. Notes with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations in order to achieve the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the Member States to consolidate the mechanism of cooperation with the United Nations system in the common search for solutions to global problems, such as issues of international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, racial discrimination, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order.

4. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to broaden the scope of their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its various institutions, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

5. Urges also the United Nations institutions, especially the main agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to broaden the scope of their cooperation.

6. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

7. Requests the OIC Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to encourage the convening of sectorial meetings in the priority areas of cooperation.

8. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the OIC Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations.

9. Further expresses appreciation for the progress made in working out mechanisms of cooperation in the political field between the two organisations and request to hold consultations between the two Organizations on regular basis.

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

11. Decides to include in the agenda of its twenty-fourth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

RESOLUTION NO. 3/23-ORG
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OIC AND INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December 1995),

Welcoming the effort of the Secretary General to establish and maintain excellent cooperation with the relevant international and regional Organizations;

Recognizing the excellent cooperation between the OIC and the League of Arab States and especially the symposium they jointly conducted on Al-Quds Al-Sharif in Cairo in March 1995;

Bearing in mind the cordial relationship between the OIC and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) characterized by exchange of views, consultations and reciprocal attendance of each others' Summit and Ministerial Conferences;

Noting the useful relationship between the OIC and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the support the OIC receives from NAM especially in its effort to ensure a lasting peace in the Middle East;

Also noting the excellent cooperation between the OIC and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) since the two Organizations signed a Cooperation Agreement in September, 1994;

1. Notes with satisfaction the excellent cooperation between the OIC and the League of Arab States and urges the two Organizations to continue to jointly organize seminars and symposia on subjects of common interest to them and which are beneficial to their respective member states.

2. Also notes with satisfaction the efforts of the Secretary General to conclude cooperation agreement with the OAU especially because majority of the OIC Member States are also members of the OAU.

3. Further notes with satisfaction the useful consultations held by the Secretary General with the executives of ECO and UMA and calls upon the Organization to strengthen cooperation with these two Organizations.

4. Calls upon the Secretary General to maintain the useful interaction that he has been able to establish with the Non-Aligned Movement.

5. Invites the Secretary General to maintain cooperation and coordination with all the said international and regional Organizations not only for mutual benefit but also for the well-being of the Member States and the Islamic World at large.

6. Requests the Secretary General to submit progress report to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/23-ORG
ON THE
ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COUNCIL
OF THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December 1995),

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Statute of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the election of members of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund presented in Document No. ICFM/23-95/ORG/D.6;

Referring to the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, presented in Document No. ICFM/23-95/ISF/D.1;

Noting that the term of office of the present Council will come to an end on 30 June 1995;

Decides:

- To elect to the membership of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the period from Ist July 1995 to 30th June 1997, the representatives of the following Member States:

1. State of the United Arab Emirates
2. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
3. Republic of Turkey
4. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
5. Republic of Tunisia
6. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
7. State of Kuwait
8. Republic of Yemen.
9. Arab Republic of Egypt.
10. Kingdom of Morocco.
11. State of Palestine.
12. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
13. Republic of Niger.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/23-ORG
ON
THE FINANCE CONTROL ORGAN

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December 1995),

Considering Article 79 of the Finance Regulations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference constituting the Finance control Organ, and Article 81 that the Finance Control Organ shall be composed of eight-Member States to be appointed by the Conference for two years, renewable;

Further considering that the present term of the membership of the Finance control Organ designated at the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi in April 1993 is expiring;

Appoints the following eight-member states to compose the Finance control Organ:

1. Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
2. People's Republic of Bangladesh.
3. Republic of Tunisa.
4. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
5. Republic of Yemen.
6. United Arab Emirates.
7. Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
8. Republic of Senegal.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/23-ORG
ON THE
COMMEMORATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE INDEPENDENCE OF PAKISTAN IN 1997

The Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, the Republic of Guinea from 9-12 December 1995:

Bearing in mind the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Re-affirming the commitment of the Organization of Islamic Conference to promoting Islamic unity and solidarity;

Recognizing Pakistan's historic role in support of all just Islamic causes and for the promotion of Islamic solidarity, ever since its inception in 1947;

Affirming the importance that the Government and people of Pakistan attach to commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the founding of Pakistan in 1997;

(1) Urges all OIC Member States to express their solidarity with Pakistan in marking this historic occasion.

(2) Takes note of the proposal of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to hold an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Pakistan in March 1997 to mark the historic occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Pakistan's independence.

(3) Recommends to the Heads of State/Government of the OIC Member States to approve the proposal for the holding of an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit in Pakistan in March 1997.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/23-ORG
ON THE
DATE AND VENUE OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Twentry-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9 - 12 December, 1995),

Referring to the relevant provisions of the Charter, in particular Articles 5 and 6;

Recalling the rules of procedure for the meetings of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, particularly rules 2 and 9 concerning the convening of the Conference and the role of the General Secretariat;

Recalling also the relevant provisions of Resolution No. 1/19-ORG on the functioning of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions, and notably its paragraph 17, setting the third week of the month of April of each year for holding the regular sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having noted with appreciation the offer made by the Republic of Indonesia to host the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Expresses its deep gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for its generous offer.

2. Decides that the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held in 1996 in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia at a date to be fixed through consultations between the host country and the Secretary General.

3. Requests the Secretary General, in accordance with the prevailing technical, administrative and financial arrangements and in consultation with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to take the necessary steps for convening the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the scheduled date.

MOTION OF THANKS ADDRESSED TO HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL LANSANA CONTÉ, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17-20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December 1995),

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Having followed with great interest the opening speech of His Excellency General Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea who kindly accepted to grace this Conference with his High Patronage:

1- Pays a warm tribute to His Excellency General Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea for his support to the action of the Organization, for the excellent initiative in hosting this important Ministerial Conference and for his great part in joint Islamic action, in enhancing the prestige of the Organization and consolidating its contribution to international peace and security.

2. Expresses its sincere thanks and profound gratitude to His Excellency General Lansana Conté, to the Government and people of Guinea for their noble and sustained support to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to its institutions, a support reflecting the great interest they have always taken in the defence of Islamic causes and congratulates him on the significant progress already achieved in ensuring the prosperity of the people of Guinea under his high and enlightened guidance.

Annex IV

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS
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